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Titanium Ingot, Mill Products, and Castings

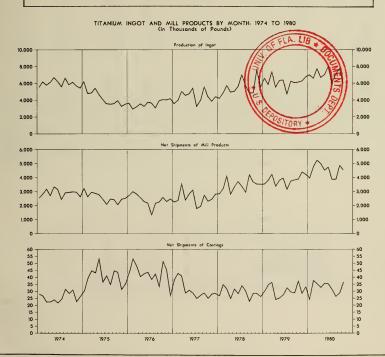
U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS OCTOBER 1980

ITA-991(80)-10 Issued December 1980

The total production of titanium ingot for October was 6.0 million pounds. This represented a 23-percent decrease in production from 7.8 million pounds produced in September. Consumption of titanium ingot decreased 2 percent from 8.3 million pounds in September to 8.1 million pounds in October.

Net shipments of mill products decreased 7 percent from 4.9 million pounds in September to 4.5 million pounds in October. Castings shipments increased 27 percent from 28.9 thousand pounds in September to 36.6 thousand pounds in October.

THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA COMPARING DOMESTIC OUTPUT, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS



Address inquiries concerning these figures to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industrial Economics, Materials Division, Washington, D.C. 20230, or to the Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Stephen M. Pope, (301) 763-5434.

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Table 1. TITANIUM INGOT, MILL PRODUCTS, AND CASTINGS: 1978 TO 1980

(Thousands of pounds)

		us or pounds,			
		Ingot	Mili products	Castings	
Month and year	Production	Consumption	Ending stocks	net shipments ¹	shipments
1980					
october September August Udy	5,992 7,806 7,132 6,103	8,150 8,341 5,832 6,368	3,116 4,945 5,850 4,942	4,538 4,889 3,895 3,881	36.6 28.9 26.9 31.9
June May April March February January	8,029 7,057 6,727 7,794 6,621 7,029	7,835 6,573 6,891 7,950 6,790 7,276	4,705 4,706 4,038 4,144 4,356 4,356	4.760 4.544 5.006 5.256 4.777 3.987	35.5 35.9 33.0 35.6 38.1 24.7
1979					
Total. December November Stober September Ligust Ligust Ligust	74,828 6,799 6,308 6,168 6,094 6,279 4,804	75,735 6,184 6,722 6,688 6,880 r6,052 r4,959	(x) r4,731 r3,789 r4,203 r5,010 r5,469 r5,013	46,226 r4,242 r4,419 3,899 r3,842 3,759 3,195	371.7 733.6 28.9 737.9 29.1 29.8 32.8
fune. lay pp:11 farch vebruary anuary	6,416 6,366 2,595 7,441 5,912 6,646	r6,213 r6,126 r5,826 r7,073 r5,991 7,021	r4,808 r4,763 r4,421 r4,615 r4,395 4,634	3,979 3,828 3,414 F4,271 r3,821 3,557	27.7 25.5 24.4 36.8 34.9 30.3
1978 Totali7. Occomber , bctober , bctober ,	66,655 5,591 7,760 r4,883 r4,890	F67,991 F6,329 5,865 7,045 F6,067	r5,138 r6,180 r4,301 r6,388	r41,619 r3,541 r3,547 r3,708 r4,251	r352.2 r26.5 28.7 r28.8 r23.2

revised by 5 percent or more from preylously published figures. (X) Not applicable.

Table 2. NET SHIPMENTS OF TITANIUM MILL PRODUCTS

(Thousands of pounds)

Product	October 1980	September 1980	October 1979
Total	4,538	4,889.	389.9
Sheet and stripplate.	1,103	1,211	880
Forging and extrusion billet	2,169	1,895	1,676
Rod and bar	639	853	634
Fastener stock and wire	233	199	181
Pipe and tubingOther	394	731	528

Isee table 2 for more detailed data,

Table 3. NET SHIPMENTS, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF TITANUIM MILL PRODUCTS: 1978 TO 1980

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

	Manufac- turers' net		orts of dom		Percent exports to manufac-	Import consump	ts for tion 1 4	Calculated import	Apparent	Percent imports to
Month and year	shipments1 (quantity)	Quantity	Value at port	Estimated producers' value ³	turers' net shipments (quantity)	Quantity	Value ⁵	duty (value)	tion ⁶ (quantity)	apparent consumption (quantity)
1980										
OutoberSeptemberAugustJulyJuneMay	4,538 4,889 3,895 3,881 4,760 4,544 5,006	(NA) 441 243 429 202 233 188	(NA) 4,538 4,422 4,872 3,274 3,970 3,118	(NA) 4,325 4,214 4,643 3,120 3,783 2,971	(NA) 9 6 11 4 5	(NA) 154 292 119 127 114 119	(NA) 1,313 3,229 1,226 999 842 1,085	(NA) 231 583 208 177 146 192	(NA) 4,602 3,944 3,571 4,685 4,425 4,937	(NA) 3 7 3 3 3
March. February. January. 1979	5,256 4,777 3,987	226 280 206	3,448 3,843 2,769	3,286 3,662 2,639	6 5	163 133 145	823 868 971	207 137 172	5,193 4,630 3,926	3 3 4
December November October September August July	4,242 r4,419 r3,899 r3,842 3,759 3,195	416 414 518 135 165 145	3,773 3,308 4,201 1,598 1,829 2,092	3,596 3,153 4,004 1,523 1,743 1,994	10 9 13 4 4 5	149 255 147 111 153 80	861 1,538 754 687 701 799	154 258 133 114 104 127	3.975 4,260 3.528 3,818 3,747 3,130	4 6 4 3 4 3
June	3,979 3,828 3,414 4,271 3,821 3,557	222 281 65 155 66 49	2,269 2,693 873 1,851 817 605	2,162 2,566 831 1,763 778 576	6 7 2 4 2 1	102 210 229 234 90 124	673 1,087 1,048 1,187 375 656	119 185 186 208 62 102	3,859 3,757 3,578 4,350 3,845 3,632	3 6 6 5 2 3
1978 December	3,541 3,547 3,708 4,251	94 109 62 82	817 1,089 586 799	778 1,038 558 761	2 1 1 2	125 83 237 161	526 351 804 658	94 62 137 117	3,572 3,521 3,883 4,330	4 2 6 4

Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

Table 4. COMPARISON OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES, EXPORT (SCHEDULE B) CODES, AND IMPORT (TSUSA) CODES

1980 SIC product code	SIC code description	1980 export code (Schedule B)	Export code description	1980 import code (TSUSA)	Import code description
33562 74 35562 79	Forging and extrusion billet Other (sheet, plate, tubing, bar, etc.)	630.6570	Wrought titanium metal including alloys (excluding sponge, ingots, billets, blooms, sheet, bars, slabs, waste, and scrap)	620,2000	Wrought titanium metal, including alloys (excluding waste and scrap and unwrought metal)

⁽NA) Not available.

fige table 4 for comparison of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, export (Schedule B) codes, and import (TSUSA) codes.

*Source: Bureau of the Census Report FF-40, U.S. Exports--Schedule E--Commodity by Country.

*These values were derived by use of adjustment Tactors to exclude Treight, insurance, and other charges incurred in moving goods of the port of

*These values were derived by use of adjustment Tactors to exclude Treight, insurance, and other charges incurred in moving goods of the port of

*export. This adjustment is made to convert the values to an approximation of the producers' value of exported goods. Current adjustment factors are

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*export. This adjustment is made to convert the values to an approximation of the producers' value of exported goods. Current adjustment factor for

this report is .953. Sequence Bureau of the Census Report IM 145-X, U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports.

*Beginning with 1978, the dollar value represents the c.i.f., (cost, insurance, and freight) value at the first port of entry in the United States

plus U.S. import duties.

6Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from the total of net shipments plus imports.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey—This survey covers firms engaged in manufacturing titanium ingot and mill products, including castings.

Sampling Description—The statistics in this publication were collected on the Bureau of Industrial Economics Form ITA-991, Titanium Metal. The mailing panel for this survey includes all known titanium inqot, mill product, and castings producers.

Survey Error—Figures for the current month include estimates for respondents whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. Such missing figures are "imputed" from month-to-month movements shown by reporting firms and are generally limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one item. Individual items with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse because the actual monthly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The probable range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is unknown. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

Revision to Previous Period Data—Statistics for previous months may be revised due to receipt of corrected data from respondents, including late reports for which imputations were previously made as described above, and other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Seasonal Adjustment—The data are not adjusted for seasonal variation or number of working days.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Net Shipments—Derived by subtracting the sum of producers' receipts of each mill shape from the industry's gross shipments of that shape.

Gross Shipments—Include the quantities of mill shapes consumed in rolling mills in the production of fabricated products such as forgings, etc. Also include the quantities of mill shapes shipped between producers.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently and are based on somewhat differing systems of classification. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is considerable of the comparing the street of the control of the cont

fication is based on type of industry; whereas, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to those mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data:

a. Valuation – There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data.

Domestic Output—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

Exports—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the export point.

Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.

Imports-Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

- b. Duplication in Quantity and Value of Qutput—Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.
- c. Low-Valued Export and Import Transactions—Commodity information is not shown for individual imports valued under \$251. For exports, commodity information is not reported for shipments individually valued under \$501 effective March 1979 and for shipments valued under \$251 prior to March 1979. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most commodities.
- d. Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind—The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.
- e. Time Lag Between Output and Exports—There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by

the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

- f. "Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports— Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.
- g. Used Commodities—With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.
- h, Geographic Area of Coverage—Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of the U.S. customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). They do not include movements between the United States and its possessions. Domestic output (shipments) data exclude Puerto Rico and other outlying areas.

RELATED REPORTS

An annual Current Industrial Report is published in this series. The annual report summarizes monthly figures and incorporates all known revisions in the series for both current and previous year, thus providing a single reference copy to replace the monthly publications. This annual summary provides additional information on the history of this survey.

The Bureau of the Census also publishes reports on related products as follows:

Series	Frequency	Title

Current Industrial Reports

M3-1	Monthly	Manufacturers' Shipments, Inven- tories, and Orders
M33-2	Monthly	Aluminum Ingot and Mill Products
MA-33G	Annually	Magnesium Mill Products
MA-33B	Annually	Steel Mill Products
M33A	Monthly	Iron and Steel Castings
M33E	Monthly	Nonferrous Castings

Foreign Trac	de Reports	
FT-410	Monthly	U.S. Exports—Schedule E—Com- modity by Country
IM 145-X	Monthly	U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports

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